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## WEALTHY LUMBERMAN KILLED.

Bay City, Mich., Nov. 26.—Edgar B. Foss, millionaire lumberman of this city, and Joseph Milsak, president of the Pilean Lumber company of Chicago, were instantly killed today when their automobile was struck by a train.

San Francisco, Nov. 26.—Police Corporal Frederick Cook, who was shot during a revolver duel with robbers early Wednesday, died here early today.



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## HORRORS OF THE TURKISH WAR

Armenians Massacre Has Been Even Worse Than at First Reported.

London, Nov. 26, 10 p. m.—Viscount Bryce tonight made public the details of further Armenian massacres, which in a letter accompanying them, he says, "surpass in horror, if that were possible, what has been published already."

"I feel," his letter continues, "that such crimes ought to be exposed to the utmost and the charity of other nations will, more than ever, be drawn to the unhappy refugees when it is known that their friends and fellow countrymen have suffered."

Viscount Bryce says the details confirm and amplify the ghastly history of deportations by which Armenians in northern and eastern Anatolia were driven to a death of fiendish cruelty. The first part of the evidence, he says, was received by the committee of inquiry in the United States and the second part comes from an Armenian gentleman at Tiflis, who received it from refugees who escaped from regions where the events happened.

"The sufferings of the peasants and the mountaineers in the regions of Van, Mush and Sanum," Viscount Bryce says, "seem to have been even more terrible than were those of the peaceful town folk described in part one of the reports. Every successive piece of evidence increases the horror of the story and confirms the dreadful certainty of its truth."

Atrocities Real. "These atrocities were not produced by imagination. Many of them are vouched for by several coincident testimonies. They all are in keeping and some of it most terrible. At this present phase of events, the civilized world is powerless to intervene, but we must bear these unspeakable crimes in constant memory against the day of reckoning."

After giving the parts of the evidence received from the United States, Viscount Bryce says that the following extracts were taken from his correspondent at Tiflis:

"Toward the end of May Djedvet Bey, the military governor, was expelled from Van. Djedvet fled southward and entered Sairt with some 8,000 soldiers, whom he called Butcher battalions. He massacred most of the Christians of Sairt, the details of which nothing is known. On the best of authority, however, it is reported that he ordered his soldiers to burn in the public squares the Armenian bishop, Engise Vartavet, and the Chaldean bishop, Addal Sher."

Men Killed, Women Assaulted. "On June 26 the Turks surrounded the town of Bitlis and cut its communications with neighboring Armenian villages. Then most of the able-bodied men were taken away from their women by domiciliary visits. During the following few days, all the men under arrest were shot outside the town and buried in deep trenches dug by the victims themselves. The young women and children were distributed among the rabble. The remainder, the 'useless' or 'driven to the south' and are believed to have been drowned in the Tigris."

Any attempts at resistance, however brave, were quelled by the regular troops. Many Armenians, after firing their last cartridge, either took poison by whole families or killed themselves in their homes in order not to fall into the hands of the Turks.

Revolting Tortures. "It is in such a fashion that the Turks disposed of about 15,000 Armenians at Bitlis. At Mush early in July the authorities demanded arms from the Armenians and a large sum in ransom from the nobles. Men of the village were then subjected to revolting tortures. Their finger nails and then their toe nails were forcibly extracted; teeth were knocked out and in some cases, noses were whittled down, the victims thus being done to death under shocking, lingering agony."

The female relatives of victims who came to the rescue were assaulted in public before the very eyes of their mutilated men. The shrieks and death cries of the victims filled the air, yet they did not move the Turkish beast."

In the town of Mush itself, the Armenians, under the leadership of Gotoyan and others, entrenched themselves in churches and stone-built houses and fought for four days in self-defense, but Turkish artillery, manned by German officers, made short work of all the Armenian positions and every one of the Armenian leaders, as well as their men, were killed in the fighting."

"When they were dead and silence reigned over the ruins of the churches and houses the rest of the Moslem rabble descended upon the women and children and drove them out of town and into large camps which already had been prepared for the peasant women and children."

ORDER SUSPENDED REGARDING STICKERS

A pulling on the question of stickers on Christmas parcels has just been made by the postmaster general. It reads as follows:

"In order to facilitate the handling and delivery of mail during the

## SUES GOVERNOR FOR QUARTER MILLION



Grant S. Youmans.

Grant S. Youmans of Minot, N. D., has sued Governor Hanna of that state for \$250,000. Youmans maintains his bank was closed by the governor three years ago without warrant of law.

Christmas holidays, the requirements that domestic matter bearing on the address side adhesive seals or stickers, other than lawful postage stamps, shall be treated as unmailable, is hereby suspended from December 1, 1915 to January 1, 1916. Postmasters shall, however, inform their patrons that such seals or stickers should not be placed on the address side of mail.

## PEACE RUMORS ARE GROWING

Washington, Nov. 26.—Efforts to win President Wilson's support for a conference of neutrals to initiate peace proposals in Europe reached a climax today when Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, wife of a member of the British parliament, called at the White House with a personal appeal and word that they had definite information that the majority of the belligerent nations would not turn deaf ears to suggestions from a neutral gathering. The ladies talked with the president for more than half an hour and went away much pleased over their reception, though the president had made no promises.

About 400 peace advocates, fresh from a mass meeting held at a local theatre, accompanied the president's callers to the White House, applauding them as they entered and left the executive offices.

The president was urged to initiate a peace conference or at least to signify that he would appoint a delegate from the United States if another neutral nation called one. He was told that women peace advocates who have visited every belligerent and neutral nation in Europe believe from talks with officials abroad that practical results would follow. He also was informed that Henry Ford, the Detroit manufacturer, here to cooperate with the women, had in his possession statements, some of them signed from officials in some of the principal countries on both sides of the European conflict, to the general effect that they would interpose no objection to the calling of a conference of neutrals to make peace proposals. Mme. Schwimmer, who saw the president several months ago on the same subject and who was not optimistic then, said tonight she believed the president was deeply impressed with the situation laid before him.

"The president made no definite promise," she added, "but I think you will hear something from the White House before very long."

At the White House it was said there would be no statement regarding the call. Up to this time the position of the president has been that he has heard nothing from Europe which leads him to believe that the time is opportune for him to take any step.

The resolutions recited that envoys sent by the International Congress of Women at The Hague "ascertained from the governments of belligerent nations of Europe that they would have no objections to the calling of a conference of the neutral nations of the world looking to the possible termination of the war."

Mme. Schwimmer presented these resolutions to the president and told him that the common people of all the nations at war wanted peace. Addresses were made at the meeting by Mme. Schwimmer, Mrs. Snowden, Mrs. Louis Post, wife of the assistant secretary of labor, Henry Ford, and others.

Mr. Ford's address was very brief. "Out of the trenches by Christmas and never back again is my motto," he said, and sat down.

In the campaign which has been carried on for a week to influence the president, about 5000 telegrams have been received at the White House. They continued to arrive today and tonight.

## COPPER OFF THE KAISER'S CASTLE

Basel, Switzerland, via Paris, Nov. 26, 6 p. m.—The copper roof is being taken from the Imperial castle at Donaueschingen, Germany, and will be used in the manufacture of munitions of war. This roof weighs many tons.

This is not the first time that metal has been requisitioned from an imperial residence. The emperor's palace in Berlin was visited the latter part of September by the commission having in charge the seizure of metal for government use and a list of the metals at the court was demanded. Emperor William ordered that all metals not in actual necessary use be seized. It was reported recently that the huge copper roofs of the cathedral at Bremen were being dismantled for military purposes.

## GREAT RUSSIAN ARMY IS READY

Serbs Have Escaped From the Trap of the Austro-Germans.

London, Nov. 26.—Italy has gone to the aid of Serbia, according to reliable information reaching here. An expeditionary force already is reported landing at Avlona, Albania. Bulgaria's ambitions in Albania, it is believed, have led the Rome government to act.

The remnants of the Serbian northern army apparently have escaped the trap set by the invaders and are falling back into Albania and Montenegro. Only a small strip of their country remains in their hands. The Austro-German and Bulgarian campaign in the north is practically completed. They are now fighting minor actions with the defeated Serbs southwest of the Senica. General Boyovitch, the Serbian leader, declares his armies will still be able to harass the invaders but the Bulgarian general, Boradjeff, asserts that they are practically out of action.

Go South to Fight Allies.

The main German and Austrian forces are being hurriedly transported to the south to attack the French and British, it is believed. The French have won a victory of some proportions west of Krivolak, a Saloniki message states, capturing the town of Brounik. The occupation of this place protects Krivolak from artillery fire.

Despite the continued landing of French and British reinforcements at Saloniki, German military experts confidently predict victory in the southern campaign. All indications tonight, however, are that this is destined to become one of the principal theatres of war.

More French and British are reaching this front. Russia has concentrated 250,000 men at Ismail and Reni on the Rumanian frontier, and is believed to be preparing to throw them across Rumania against the Bulgarians. Italy's expedition also would advance in this direction.

New Pressure on Rumania.

Events are expected to develop rapidly in Rumania. The presence of the great Russian armies near the frontier, it is believed, will offset the representations of Germany at Bucharest. Conferences are now going on, it is reported, between members of the Russian and Rumanian governments, looking to Rumania's consent to the passage of Russian troops across her territory.

Reports that Czar Nicholas has promised aid to Serbia within a week persist and the great activity at Odessa, the base for the Russian armies drawn up along Rumania's frontier, lends color to these reports. The only other explanation is that Russia fears a Rumanian attack with German aid on Bessarabia and her southeastern provinces.

## "LIBERTY BELL" SAFE IN SHRINE

Treasured Relic Back in Independence Hall After Seventeen-thousand-mile Journey

Philadelphia, Nov. 26.—The Liberty bell, one of America's most treasured relics, today reposes in its shrine in Independence Hall after a journey estimated at 17,000 miles to the California exposition, where, according to its guardians, it was viewed by ten million people, one-tenth of whom kissed the relic. Ten million other residents of the United States viewed the bell on its journey to and from the expositions making a total of more than 20,000,000 who saw it in the 143 days it was absent from this city.

Thirty states were crossed and more than 117 stops at cities and towns were made. Crowds filled with reverence, and enthusiasm greeted the bell at its stopping places, according to members of its escorts. Floral decorations were heaped upon it and thousands begged for the privilege of touching it.

Eighth Trip of Bell.

It was the eighth trip the bell has taken since it rang out in celebration of the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. The next year it was removed to Allentown to save it from the British. In 1884 it took its second trip when it was sent to the New Orleans world's exposition. The expositions at Chicago, Atlanta, Charleston, Boston and St. Louis were visited. Fear that it might be injured by the long trip to San Francisco, caused many patriotic societies to protest against its most recent journey, but these fears proved groundless.

In his address welcoming the bell home yesterday, Mayor Blankenburg said:

"We have shown our patriotism. We have not kept selfishly to ourselves, our precious possession. And in these days, days in which we realize we must be prepared, our bell has joined the people of this great country, drawn them with a spirit of accord, cemented their patriotism."

## KITCHENER NOW WITH ITALIANS

Rome, Nov. 26.—Earl Kitchener reached Rome today. Without any instant delay he started on the next great step in his military mission in the near east—the enlistment of Italy's active aid in the Balkans. Italy has 60,000 men at Avlona, but they are passive in that Albanian city. Italy also has large forces at Rhodes, but they are on waiting orders in that Aegean isle. The secretary of war wants these men thrown at once against the Bulgarians and their Teuton allies.

With these Italians in the field, with 400,000 Russians rushed across the Bulgarian frontier and with an army

swung up from Gallipoli to Saloniki, Lord Kitchener feels that he will be able to balk the German march to Constantinople. He believes he can then reach Sofia and turn the tide of war in the Balkans.

No sooner had Lord Kitchener arrived from Greece at Naples than he hurried to Rome and called on Premier Salandra. To the latter for an hour he made his arguments with customary force.

From the premier's, Kitchener was driven to a conference with Baron Sonnino, secretary of foreign affairs. He thence motored to the British embassy, where he took lunch. The Italian ministers of war and colonies were the other guests.

Luncheon over, Lord Kitchener proceeded to the Italian military headquarters and conferred with General Aldemoro, under chief of the general staff.

During the day he visited Queen Elena and the dowager queen Margherita. He dined with Premier Salandra and the ministers of war and marine. He will leave in the morning for northern Italy.

## INTERNATIONAL IS ABOLISHED

That is the Fear Expressed by Sir Edward Carson at Banquet.

London, Nov. 26.—8:15 p. m.—Speaking as the guest of honor at the American luncheon club today, Sir Edward Carson, former attorney general, discussed the "duty of neutrals."

Sir Edward expressed the fear that international law had been entirely abolished, or at any rate greatly encroached upon, by the importance of the neutrals themselves. After acknowledging the introductory speech, which praised him as an Irishman, Sir Edward said:

"I am proud to be an Irishman, but at the same time I am not a hyphenated Britisher."

The speaker said he would make no startling revelations, for until recently he had been a member of the cabinet, at all events a part of it, though just how much of it he never knew.

Discussing neutrality, Sir Edward said: "America is the greatest neutral at the present moment. When I mention America as the greatest neutral, naturally I refer to the conduct of neutrals in relation to the mitigation of the horrors of war. And nothing fills me more with dismay when I think of the outcome of the horrible period through which we are passing than the fact—I am not blaming anybody, but it is a fact that international law, the product of all the peace instincts of all nations with a view to preventing interruption to civilization, even in time of hostilities, has, I fear, been entirely abolished, or at any rate greatly encroached upon by the neutrals themselves."

"This war from the start has shown the impotence and powerlessness of neutrals."

Sir Edward said the invasion of Belgium showed the futility of guarantees, although they were supported by the great powers of Europe, and added:

"The necessity for the maintenance, the sustaining and supporting of international law and international jurisprudence becomes more vivid—is brought home to us when we remember that a breach of international law, necessarily in the rules of war, leads to reprisals—and reprisals know no limit."

## NO REFUND OF CASH ON THE RIO GRANDE

Rebates on cash fare slips are a thing of the past on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. In years gone by when a passenger paid his fare to the conductor he was assessed 10 cents extra and given a cash fare slip or receipt. The receipt, when presented at any of the company's ticket offices within a given time was redeemed at 10 cents a slip. The 10-cent refund has been discontinued on the Rio Grande, as on many other roads throughout the country.

Under the new arrangement a passenger boarding a train without ticket at all stations where tickets are on sale is penalized 10 cents, or is required to pay 10 cents in excess of the regular fare. The 10 cents becomes the property of the company.

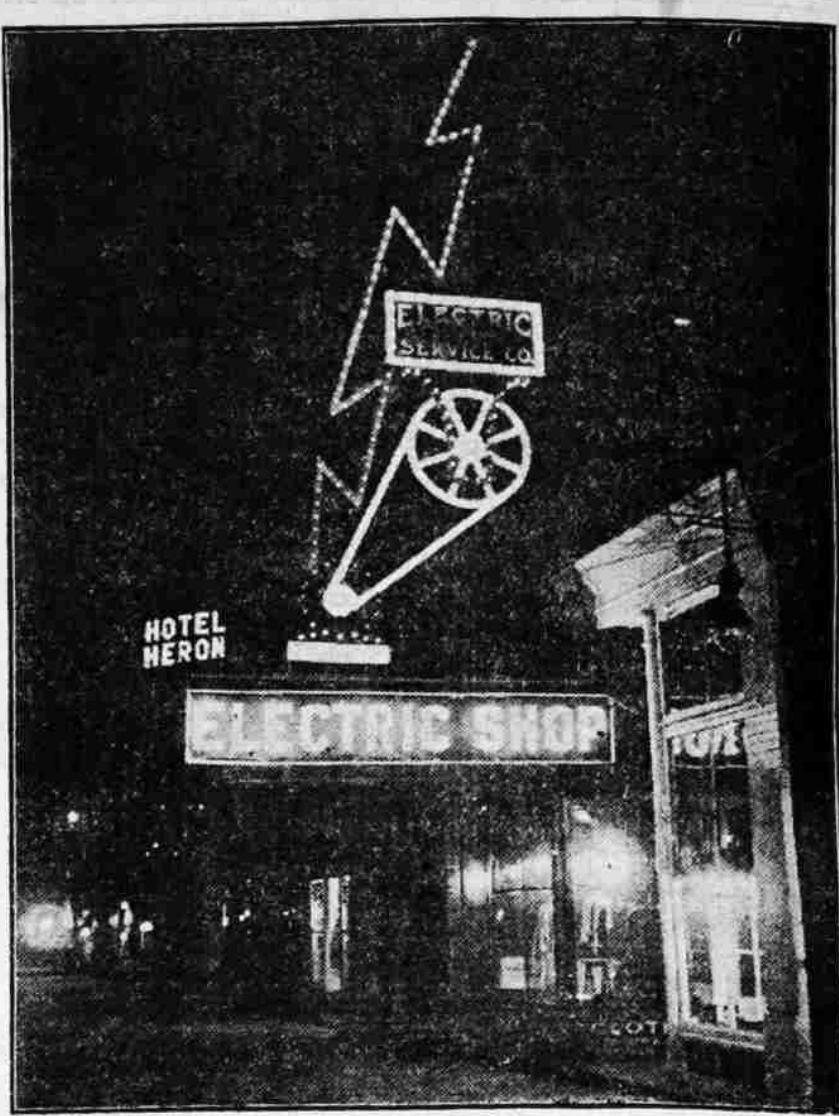
The 10-cent penalty was originally devised to encourage, or rather to dissuade, passengers to purchase tickets before boarding trains. The companies believed that many persons boarded trains without tickets under the impression that they might be "missed" by the conductor and therefore "be ahead of the price of the ticket."

On some roads the cash fares run into hundreds of thousands of dollars annually and each one requires so much of the conductor's time that frequently should be devoted to other duties. It made his work heavier and in many cases, where several duties had to be performed almost at the same time some passengers were frequently "missed" and the company was the loser.

The penalty had some effect, but many took the chance of riding free, knowing that the additional money could be obtained on a refund in case they were compelled to pay fare. On some roads the penalty was and is set as much as 25 cents.

## AMERICANS FIGHT VILLA SNIPERS

Nogales, Ariz., Nov. 26.—Carrying out threats that they would fight Americans before they left the border, snipers posted in Nogales, Sonora, after Francisco Villa evacuated the town, opened fire today on soldiers of the Twelfth United States infantry, posted at the border. The Americans, who had endured taunts of cowardice for a week, returned the fire. More than forty Mexicans were



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killed. The Americans had three wounded, one of whom, Stephen Little, died tonight. Another, Herbert Gates, has an even chance to recover. Arthur L. Saupe was shot in the foot.

The American casualties were suffered in a brush with Carranza cavalry who were mistaken for Villa troops, as they rushed over a hill to enter the town. In the exchange of shots that followed three Carranza soldiers also were shot. One of them—a courier sent to apprise Colonel W. H. Sage, the American officer on the line, that the Carranza forces had captured the Mexican town just across the border, was shot in the wrist as his horse, riddled with bullets, fell under him.

All three of the wounded Americans belong to company L of the Twelfth infantry, who engaged the Carranza cavalry after fellow members of the Twelfth infantry had driven the Villa snipers, estimated at about 200 men, from the Mexican town, where an orgy of looting, attended by the consumption of large quantities of liquor, preceded the fighting.

The firing across the border continued intermittently between 11 o'clock in the morning and 1 o'clock this afternoon. Tonight, Nogales, Sonora, was held by 6000 Carranza troops under General Alvaro Obregon, who was reported to have defeated the main body of troops with which Villa attempted to escape from Nogales, at a point where Villa's troop trains were stalled, some twelve miles south. Nothing has been heard of the fate of Villa and his men.

On the American side, though great regret was felt over the casualties sustained by the United States soldiers, the fact that American troops had fought back when attacked eased a feeling of apprehension which had existed ever since Villa, raging after his recent defeat at Agua Prieta, took possession of Nogales, Sonora.

## RUSSIANS REPORT HEAVY FIGHTING

Petrograd, via London, Nov. 26, 10:30 p. m.—The following official communication was issued today: The action near the farm of Borsemunde continued all day yesterday, but without decisive results. Toward evening the fighting became less violent.

A violent engagement near the village of Mintziouny, north of Vidzy, ended in our troops occupying the wood to the south of the village. Quiet prevails on all the other sectors of the front from the gulf of Riga as far as the Pripiet river, and also on the Skv.

In the region west of the town of Olyka, between Rovno and Lutsk, the enemy attempted an advance, but being threatened by envelopment, he fell back to his point of departure. His attempt to make progress in the direction of the village of Janowka, northwest of Buczacz, was equally unfortunate.

## BRITISH TROOPS ARE NEAR BAGDAD

London, Nov. 26, 8:04 p. m.—Turkish troops resisting the British advance in Mesopotamia are falling back, according to an official announcement tonight reporting a Turk-

ish retirement on Dialah, ten miles from Bagdad.

The announcement says: A telegram from General Sir John Eccles Nixon, commander of the British forces in Mesopotamia, under date of the 25th, reports that General Townsend's troops were in possession of the battlefield, while the Turks were reported to be retreating on Dialah, ten miles above Ctesiphon and the same distance from Bagdad. General Townsend was engaged in clearing the field of wounded and prisoners.

At first it was stated that 300 prisoners had been taken. It now appears that no less than 1300 have been marched back to Jaji.

Our wounded are reported to number about 2500, of whom 1800 were leaving that day by steamer for Basra. The number of killed has not yet been reported.

General Nixon praises the excellent handling of the troops by General Townsend and the splendid spirit shown by them after their severe losses and hardships from want of water and food.

A British communication issued Wednesday said that after the capture of Zaur and Ctesiphon the British forces under General Townsend repulsed a Turkish counter-attack, but were compelled to retire three or four miles from Ctesiphon in order to obtain water. The British losses were calculated at 2000 men killed and wounded. The British captured 800 prisoners and large quantities of arms and equipment, according to the statement.

## IDAHO GOVERNOR UNABLE TO ACCEPT

Boise, Ida., Nov. 26.—Governor Alexander cannot become a member of the peace commission proposed by Henry Ford, the automobile king, and take the proposed trip to Copenhagen, but he is willing to designate some man of prominence in Idaho to make the trip.

## The Idea of "Preparedness"

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